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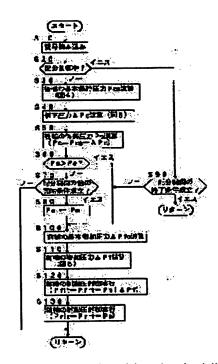
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(54) VEHICLE BRAKE CONTROLLER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent the braking force of an entire vehicle from getting insufficient without impairing front-rear wheel distribution control. SOLUTION: In the case that front-rear wheel braking force distribution control is not conducted (S20), holding pressure Pc is calculated based on a vehicle speed V and a vehicle deceleration Gxb (S50 to S70), when a starting condition of the front-rear wheel distribution control is satisfied (S60, S70), based on a deviation Pm-Pc of master cylinder pressure Pm and the holding pressure Pc of rear wheels and a brake effect coefficient BEFv corresponding to a current vehicle speed, the increasing pressure Δ Pf of braking pressure of front wheels corresponding to a shortage of braking pressure



of rear wheels because the braking pressure of the rear wheels is maintained by the holding pressure Pc (S110), a front wheel system of a control device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of right and left front wheels becomes equal to a target braking force calculated by adding the master cylinder pressure Pm and the increasing pressure Δ Pf (S120), a rear wheel system of a braking device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of right and left rear wheels becomes equal to the holding pressure Pc (S130).

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Damping force is generated by supplying the wheel cylinder of the damping force generator in which the actuation fluid pressure of a master cylinder was prepared corresponding to each wheel. It is made the braking control unit of the vehicle which performs a ring damping force proportioning control if the operational status of a vehicle will be in a predetermined condition, before and after controlling a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel. The braking control unit of the vehicle characterized by having the increment means in front-wheel damping force to which the damping force of a front wheel is made to increase according to the amount of rise control of the damping force of a rear wheel when said order ring damping force proportioning control is performed.

[Claim 2] Said order ring damping-force proportioning control is the braking control unit of the vehicle according to claim 1 characterized by being carried out by controlling the rise of the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and for said increment means in front-wheel damping force calculating the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel based on the braking control input by the operator, the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping force generator of a front wheel and a rear wheel, and making the wheel-cylinder pressure of a front wheel increase based on this augend.

[Claim 3] Said parameter is the braking control unit of the vehicle according to claim 2 characterized by being the parameter with which the braking engine performance is low expressed, so that the vehicle speed is high.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the braking control unit of vehicles, such as an automobile, and relates to the braking control unit of the vehicle which carries out the damping force proportioning control of an order ring to a detail further.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The braking control unit constituted so that a ring damping force proportioning control before and after holding decompressing the braking pressure of a rear wheel, or carrying out a pulse boost and controlling a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel, if the operational status of a vehicle will be in a predetermined condition in order to prevent that a rear wheel locks and to raise the transit stability of a vehicle as one of the braking control units of vehicles, such as an automobile, at the time of braking of a vehicle might be performed is known conventionally. [0003] According to this kind of braking control unit, can prevent that originate in that a rear wheel precedes rather than a front wheel, and will be in a lock condition as compared with the case where an order ring damping force proportioning control is not performed, and this, and the stability of a vehicle gets worse, can raise the transit stability of a vehicle, but Since a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel will be controlled if an order ring damping force proportioning control is performed, even if an operator is going to make damping force high and increases a braking control input, the damping force as the whole vehicle may not fully go up, but an operator may sense sense of incongruity for braking actuation.

[0004] The braking control unit constituted that this problem should be solved so that the damping force of a rear wheel might be increased when judged with an operator's braking control input increasing in the situation that judge an operator's braking control input, the operational status of a vehicle will be in a predetermined condition, and the order ring damping force proportioning control is performed by JP,2001-219834,A concerning application of an applicant for this patent is indicated.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since according to the braking control unit indicated by the above-mentioned open official report the damping force of a rear wheel increases when an operator's braking control input increases in the situation that the order ring damping force proportioning control is performed A possibility that it may originate in the damping force as the whole vehicle fully not going up even if an operator is going to make damping force high and increases a braking control input, and an operator may sense sense of incongruity for braking actuation can be reduced.

[0006] However, since it is restricted, it has the problem that damping force as the whole vehicle cannot fully be raised, in the braking control unit like ****, the increase range of the damping force permitted by the rear wheel preventing certainly that originate in that a rear wheel precedes rather than a front wheel, and will be in a lock condition, and this, and the stability of a vehicle gets worse.

[0007] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned problem in the conventional braking control unit constituted so that a ring damping force proportioning control before and after controlling a

rise of the damping force of a rear wheel, if the operational status of a vehicle will be in a predetermined condition might be performed. The main technical problems of this invention by filling up the insufficiency of the damping force of the rear wheel by a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel being controlled by the order ring damping force proportioning control according to increase of the damping force of a front wheel It prevents that the damping force of the whole vehicle is insufficient, without spoiling an order ring proportioning control, That is, it is making damping force as the whole vehicle into the value according to an operator's braking control input, preventing certainly that originate in that a rear wheel precedes rather than a front wheel, and will be in a lock condition, and this, and the stability of a vehicle gets worse.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Main above-mentioned technical problems generate damping force by supplying the wheel cylinder of the damping force generator in which the configuration of claim 1, i.e., the actuation fluid pressure of a master cylinder, was prepared corresponding to each wheel according to this invention. It is made the braking control unit of the vehicle which performs a ring damping force proportioning control if the operational status of a vehicle will be in a predetermined condition, before and after controlling a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel. It is attained by the braking control unit of the vehicle characterized by having the increment means in front-wheel damping force to which the damping force of a front wheel is made to increase according to the amount of rise control of the damping force of a rear wheel when said order ring damping force proportioning control is performed. [0009] Moreover, according to this invention, it sets in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 1 that main above-mentioned technical problems should be attained effectively. The braking control input said order ring damping force proportioning control is performed by controlling the rise of the wheelcylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and according [said increment means in front-wheel damping force] to an operator, Based on the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping force generator of a front wheel and a rear wheel, the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel is calculated, and it is constituted so that the wheelcylinder pressure of a front wheel may be made to increase based on this augend (configuration of claim 2).

[0010] Moreover, according to this invention, that main above-mentioned technical problems should be attained effectively, in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 2, said parameter is constituted so that the vehicle speed is high, and it may be the parameter with which the braking engine performance is expressed low (configuration of claim 3).

[0011]

[Function and Effect of the Invention] Since according to the configuration of above-mentioned claim 1 the damping force of a front wheel is increased according to the amount of rise control of the damping force of a rear wheel when the order ring damping force proportioning control is performed The insufficiency of the damping force of the rear wheel by an order ring damping force proportioning control being performed, and a rise of the damping force of a rear wheel being controlled can be certainly filled up according to increase of the damping force of a front wheel. Therefore, the damping force as the whole vehicle is effectively controllable to the damping force according to an operator's braking control input, preventing certainly that originate in that a rear wheel precedes rather than a front wheel, and will be in a lock condition, and this, and the stability of a vehicle gets worse. [0012] Moreover, the braking control input by the operator and the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, [according to the configuration of above-mentioned claim 2] Since the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel calculates based on the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping force generator of a front wheel and a rear wheel and the wheel-cylinder pressure of a front wheel is increased based on this augend The wheel-cylinder pressure of a front wheel is made to increase in augend required to fill up the damping force which is insufficient by controlling the rise of the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel according to increase of the damping force of a front wheel. Thereby, the damping force as the whole vehicle is certainly controllable to the damping force according to an operator's braking control input.

[0013] Since the braking engine performance of the damping-force generator which generally generates damping force by supplying the actuation fluid pressure of a master cylinder to a wheel cylinder falls so that the vehicle speed becomes high, as for the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping-force generator of the front wheel faced and used for calculating the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel according to the configuration of above-mentioned claim 3, and a rear wheel, it is so desirable that the vehicle speed is high that it is the parameter with which the braking engine performance of a damping-force generator is expressed low.

[0014] The braking control input [according to the configuration of above-mentioned claim 3] according [the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel] to an operator, Calculate based on the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping force generator of a front wheel and a rear wheel, and since the parameter in that case is a parameter with which the braking engine performance is expressed low so that the vehicle speed is high In consideration of the braking engine performance of a damping force generator of falling, so that the vehicle speed becomes high, the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel can be calculated, and, thereby, the wheel-cylinder pressure of a front wheel can be made to increase proper irrespective of the vehicle speed.

[0015]

[The desirable mode of a technical-problem solution means] According to one desirable mode of this invention, it sets in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 1, and a braking control unit is constituted so that an adjustable setup of the amount of rise control of the damping force of a rear wheel may be carried out according to the vehicle speed at the time of the operational status of a vehicle being in a predetermined condition (desirable mode 1).

[0016] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, it sets in the configuration of abovementioned claim 1, and a braking control unit is constituted so that an adjustable setup of the amount of rise control of the damping force of a rear wheel may be carried out according to the deceleration of the vehicle at the time of the operational status of a vehicle being in a predetermined condition (desirable mode 2).

[0017] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 2, the increment means in front-wheel damping force is constituted so that the wheel-cylinder pressure augend of a front wheel may be calculated based on the deflection of the master-cylinder-pressure force and the wheel-cylinder pressure of a rear wheel, and the parameter showing the braking engine performance of the damping force generator of a front wheel and a rear wheel (desirable mode 3)

[0018] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, it sets in the configuration of abovementioned claim 2, and a braking control unit sets up the holding pressure force of a rear wheel according to the run state of the vehicle at the time of the operational status of a vehicle being in a predetermined condition, and it is constituted so that the braking pressure of a rear wheel may be maintained in the holding pressure force (desirable mode 4).

[0019] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, it sets in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 2, and a braking control unit sets the master-cylinder-pressure force at the time of the operational status of a vehicle being in a predetermined condition as the holding pressure force of a rear wheel, and it is constituted so that the braking pressure of a rear wheel may be maintained in the holding pressure force (desirable mode 5).

[0020] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 3, a parameter is constituted so that the brake effectiveness multiplier of a damping force generator may be included (desirable mode 6).

[0021] According to other one desirable mode of this invention, in the configuration of above-mentioned claim 3, a brake effectiveness multiplier is constituted so that it may be presumed based on the vehicle speed (desirable mode 7).

[0022]

[Embodiment of the Invention] With reference to the drawing of attachment in the following, this

invention is explained to a detail about a desirable operation gestalt.

[0023] The outline block diagram showing the hydraulic circuit and electronic control of one operation gestalt of a braking control unit according [drawing 1] to this invention and drawing 2 are the solution Fig.-sectional views showing the free passage control valve for front wheels shown in drawing 1. In addition, in drawing 1, illustration of the solenoid of each valve driven electromagnetic is omitted. [0024] In drawing 1, 10 shows the hydraulic damping device and has the master cylinder 14 which a damping device 10 answers treading-in actuation of the brake pedal 12 by the operator, and feeds brake oil. The master cylinder 14 has first master cylinder room 14A and second master cylinder room 14B which were formed by the free piston 16 energized by the position with the compression coil spring of the both sides.

[0025] the brake oil pressure control for front wheels in first master cylinder room 14A -- a conduit -- the end of 18F connects -- having -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- the other end which is 18F -- the brake oil pressure control of forward left rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20floor line and forward right rotational application -- a conduit -- the end of 20FR is connected. a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- 18F -- on the way -- being alike -- free passage control valve 22F for front wheels are prepared, and free passage control valve 22F are the linear solenoid valve of a normally open mold in the operation gestalt of illustration. the brake oil pressure control of the both sides of free passage control valve 22F -- a conduit -- 18F -- first master cylinder room 14A -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- 20floor line or a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- nonreturn by-pass line 24F which allow only the flow of the oil which goes to 20FR are connected.

[0026] Inside, free passage control valve 22F have the housing 72 which **** the valve chest 70 inside, and are arranged possible [reciprocation of the valve element 74] at the valve chest 70 as illustrated by drawing 2 in solution Fig. the valve chest 70 -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- near partial 18FA of the master cylinder 14 of 18F always makes free passage connection through an aisleway 76 -- having -- moreover, a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- free passage connection of the partial 18FB of the opposite side is made through the aisleway 78 and the port 80 in the master cylinder 14 of 18F.

[0027] Like illustration, the solenoid 82 is arranged in the surroundings of the valve element 74, and the valve element 74 is energized in the valve-opening location shown in <u>drawing 2</u> by the compression coil spring 84. If driver voltage is impressed to a solenoid 82, the valve element 74 will resist the spring force of a compression coil spring 84, will be energized to a port 80, and will be closed by this shutting a port 80.

[0028] moreover, the situation which has free passage control valve 22F in a clausilium location -setting -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- in the master cylinder 14 of 18F, if the sum total of
the pressure force in partial 18FB of the opposite side and the spring force of a compression coil spring
84 becomes higher than the electromagnetic force by the solenoid 82 the valve element 74 should
separate from a port 80, open this port, and the oil in partial 18FB should pass an aisleway 78, a port 80,
the valve chest 70, and an aisleway 76 -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- it flows to partial
18FA of 18F. And if the pressure of the oil in partial 18FB declines by flow of this oil, the sum total of
that pressure force and spring force of a compression coil spring 84 will become lower than the
electromagnetic force by the solenoid 82, and, as for the valve element 74, a port 80 will be shut again.
[0029] applied voltage [as opposed to / in this way / the solenoid 82 in free passage control valve 22F]
-- responding -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- since the pressure in partial 18FB of 18F is
controlled, the pressure in partial 18FB (in this specification, it is called "upper fluid pressure") is
controllable by free passage control valve 22F to a desired pressure by controlling the driver voltage to a
solenoid 82.

[0030] In addition, in the operation gestalt of illustration, nonreturn by-pass line 24F shown in drawing 1 are built in free passage control valve 22F, and consist of an aisleway 86 and a check valve 88 which allows only the flow of the oil which is prepared in the middle of this aisleway, and goes to partial 18FB from the valve chest 70.

[0031] Wheel-cylinder 26floor line and 26FR of the damping force generator which is not shown are connected to the other end of 20FR at drawing 1 which generates the damping force of a forward left ring and a forward right ring, respectively. the brake oil pressure control of forward left rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20floor line and forward right rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of forward left rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20floor line and forward right rotational application -- a conduit -- 20FR -- on the way -- being alike -- respectively -- the electromagnetism of a normally open mold -- closing motion valve 28floor line and 28FR are prepared. electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control of the both sides of closing motion valve 28floor line and 28FR -- a conduit -- 20floor line and 20FR -- respectively -- wheel-cylinder 26floor line and 26FR -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- nonreturn by-pass line 30floor line and 30FR which allow only the flow of the oil which goes to 18F are connected.

[0032] electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control between closing motion valve 28floor line and wheel-cylinder 26floor line -- a conduit -- 20floor line -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the end of 32floor line connects -- having -- electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control between closing motion valve 28FR and wheel-cylinder 26FR -- a conduit -- 20FR -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the end of 32FR is connected. oil discharge -- a conduit -- 32floor line and 32FR -- on the way -- being alike -respectively -- the electromagnetism of a normally closed mold -- closing motion valve 34floor line and 34FR prepare -- having -- **** -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the other end of 32floor line and 32FR -connection -- a conduit -- 36F connect with buffer reservoir 38F for front wheels. [0033] Closing motion valve 28floor line and 28FR are the boost valves for boosting or holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26floor line and 26FR, respectively. the above explanation shows -- as -electromagnetism -- Closing motion valve 34floor line and 34FR are the reducing valves for decompressing the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26floor line and 26FR, respectively. electromagnetism --It is ****(ing). therefore, electromagnetism -- the increase for closing motion valve 28floor line and 34floor lines having two incomes mutually, and fluctuating and holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26floor line of a forward left ring -- a reducing valve -- electromagnetism -- the increase for closing motion valve 28FR and 34FR having two incomes mutually, and fluctuating and holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26FR of a forward right ring -- a reducing valve -- it is ****(ing). [0034] connection -- a conduit -- 36F -- connection -- a conduit -- it connects with the inlet side of pump 42F by 40F -- having -- **** -- connection -- a conduit -- 40F -- on the way -- being alike -- connection -- a conduit -- two check valves 44F and 46F which allow only the flow of the oil which goes to pump 42F from 36F are formed. the discharge side of pump 42F -- on the way -- the connection which is alike and has damper 48F -- a conduit -- 50F -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- it connects with 18F. connection between pump 42F and damper 48F -- a conduit -- check valve 52F which allow only the flow of the oil which goes to damper 48F from pump 42F are prepared in 50F. [0035] connection between two check valves 44F and 46F -- a conduit -- 40F -- connection -- a conduit -- the end of 54F connects -- having -- **** -- connection -- a conduit -- the other end which is 54F -- the brake oil pressure control between first master cylinder room 14A and control valve 22F -- a conduit -- it connects with 18F. connection -- a conduit -- 54F -- on the way -- being alike -- the electromagnetism of a normally closed mold -- closing motion valve 60F are prepared. this electromagnetism -- closing motion valve 60F -- the brake oil pressure control between a master cylinder 14 and control valve 22F -a conduit -- it functions as an inhalation control valve which controls a free passage with the inlet side of

18F and pump 42F.
[0036] the same -- the brake oil pressure control for rear wheels in second master cylinder room 14B -- a conduit -- the end of 18R connects -- having -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- the other end of 18R -- the brake oil pressure control of left rear rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20RL and right rear rotational application -- a conduit -- the end of 20RR is connected. a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- 18R -- on the way -- being alike -- free passage control valve 22R for rear wheels which is the linear solenoid valve of a normally open mold is prepared.

[0037] controlling the driver voltage to the solenoid which free passage control valve 22R has the same structure as the structure shown in drawing 2 about free passage control valve 22F for front wheels, therefore is not shown in drawing -- free passage control valve 22R -- the brake oil pressure control of the downstream -- a conduit -- the pressure in 18R (upper fluid pressure) is controllable to a desired pressure. furthermore, the brake oil pressure control of the both sides of free passage control valve 22R -- conduit 18R -- second master cylinder room 14B -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- 20RL or a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- nonreturn by-pass line 24R which allows only the flow of the oil which goes to 20RR is connected.

[0038] Wheel-cylinder 26RL of the damping force generator which is not shown and 26RR(s) are connected to the other end of 20RR at drawing 1 which generates the damping force of a left rear ring and a right rear ring, respectively. the brake oil pressure control of left rear rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20RL and right rear rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of left rear rotational application -- a conduit -- the brake oil pressure control of 20RL and right rear rotational application -- a conduit -- 20RR -- on the way -- being alike -- respectively -- the electromagnetism of a normally open mold -- closing motion valve 28RL and 28RR (s) are prepared. electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control of the both sides of closing motion valve 28RL and 28RR(s) -- a conduit -- 20RL and 20RR(s) -- respectively -- wheel-cylinder 26RL and 26RR(s) -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- nonreturn by-pass line 30RL which allows only the flow of the oil which goes to 18R, and 30RR(s) are connected.

[0039] electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control between closing motion valve 28RL and wheel-cylinder 26RL -- a conduit -- 20RL -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the end of 32RL connects -- having -- electromagnetism -- the brake oil pressure control between closing motion valve 28RR and wheel-cylinder 26RR -- a conduit -- 20RR -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the end of 32RR is connected. oil discharge -- a conduit -- 32RL and 32RR(s) -- on the way -- being alike -- respectively -- the electromagnetism of a normally closed mold -- closing motion valve 34RL and 34RR(s) prepare -- having -- **** -- oil discharge -- a conduit -- the other end of 32RL and 32RR(s) -- connection -- a conduit -- 36R connects with buffer reservoir 38R for rear wheels.

[0040] Closing motion valve 28RL and 28RR(s) are the boost valves for boosting or holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26RL and 26RR(s), respectively. the case by the side of a front wheel -- the same -- electromagnetism -- Closing motion valve 34RL and 34RR(s) are the reducing valves for decompressing the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26RL and 26RR(s), respectively. electromagnetism -- It is ****(ing). therefore, electromagnetism -- the increase for closing motion valve 28RL and 34RL(s) having two incomes mutually, and fluctuating and holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26RL of a left rear ring -- a reducing valve -- electromagnetism -- the increase for closing motion valve 28RR and 34RR(s) having two incomes mutually, and fluctuating and holding the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26RR of a right rear ring -- a reducing valve -- it is ****(ing).

[0041] connection -- a conduit -- 36R -- connection -- a conduit -- it connects with the inlet side of pump 42R by 40R -- having -- **** -- connection -- a conduit -- 40R -- on the way -- being alike -- connection -- a conduit -- two check valves 44R and 46R which allow only the flow of the oil which goes to pump 42R from 36R are formed. the discharge side of pump 42R -- on the way -- the connection which is alike and has damper 48R -- a conduit -- 50R -- a brake oil pressure control -- a conduit -- it connects with 18R. connection between pump 42R and damper 48R -- check valve 52R which allows only the flow of the oil which goes to damper 48R from pump 42R is prepared in conduit 50R. In addition, Pumps 42F and 42R are driven with the common motor which is not shown to drawing 1.

[0042] connection between two check valves 44R and 46R -- conduit 40R -- connection -- a conduit -- the end of 54R connects -- having -- **** -- connection -- a conduit -- the other end of 54R -- the brake oil pressure control between second master cylinder room 14B and control valve 22R -- a conduit -- it connects with 18R. connection -- a conduit -- 54R -- on the way -- being alike -- the electromagnetism of a normally closed mold -- closing motion valve 60R is prepared. this electromagnetism -- closing motion valve 60R -- the brake oil pressure control between a master cylinder 14 and control valve 22R -- a conduit -- it functions as an inhalation control valve which controls a free passage with the inlet side of

18R and pump 42R.

[0043] In the operation gestalt of illustration, each control valve and each closing motion valve are set as the non-controlling location shown in drawing1, while the drive current is not energizing to a corresponding solenoid, the pressure in first master cylinder room 14A is supplied to wheel-cylinder 26floor line and 26FR by this, and the pressure in second master cylinder room 14B is supplied to wheel-cylinder 26RL and 26RR(s). Therefore, sometimes, the pressure in the wheel cylinder of each wheel, i.e., damping force, is usually fluctuated according to the treading strength of a brake pedal 12. [0044] On the other hand, if Pumps 42F and 42R drive in the condition of being in the location where the free passage control valves 22F and 22R were switched to the clausilium location, the closing motion valves 60F and 60R were opened, and the closing motion valve of each wheel was shown in drawing1 The oil in a master cylinder 14 is pumped up with a pump. Wheel-cylinder 26floor line, Since the pressure the pump rise was carried out [the pressure] by pump 42F is supplied to 26FR and the pressure the pump rise was carried out [the pressure] by pump 42R comes to be supplied to wheel-cylinder 26RL and 26RR the braking pressure of each wheel is fluctuated by closing motion of the free passage control valves 22F and 22R and the closing motion valve (an increase -- a reducing valve) of each wheel regardless of the treading strength of a brake pedal 12.

[0045] In this case, when closing motion valve 28floor-line-28RR and closing motion valve 34floor-line-34RR are in the non-controlling location shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, it boosts the pressure in a wheel cylinder (boost mode). It is held when it is in the non-controlling location where closing motion valve 28floor-line-28RR was switched to the clausilium location, and closing motion valve 34floor-line-34RR was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (hold mode). If closing motion valve 28floor-line-28RR and closing motion valve 34floor-line-34RR are switched to a valve-opening location, it will decompress (reduced pressure mode).

[0046] Free passage control valve 22F and 22R, closing motion valve 28floor line - 28RR, closing motion valve 34floor line - 34RR, and the closing motion valves 60F and 60R are controlled by the electronic control 90 to explain later. The electronic control 90 consists of a microcomputer 92 and a drive circuit 94, and a microcomputer 92 may be the thing of a well-known general configuration in this technical field.

[0047] The signal which shows the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm from a pressure sensor 96, the signal which shows the vehicle speed V from a speed sensor 98, and the signal which shows the vehicle order acceleration Gx from the order acceleration sensor 100 are inputted into a microcomputer 92. Moreover, the microcomputer 92 controls the braking pressure Pi (i=fl, fr, rl, rr) of each wheel by controlling free passage control valve 22F grade to the target braking pressure Pti which corresponds, respectively while it has memorized the below-mentioned braking flows of control and calculates the target braking pressure Pti (i=fl, fr, rl, rr) of a right-and-left front wheel and a right-and-left rear wheel according to braking flows of control.

[0048] Especially, in the operation gestalt of illustration, when the braking control input by the operator is small and a damping force order proportioning control is unnecessary, free passage control valve 22F grade is maintained in the standard position of illustration, and Pumps 42F and 42R are not driven, but, thereby, the braking pressure of each wheel, i.e., the pressure in wheel-cylinder 26floor line - 2626RR, is controlled by the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm.

[0049] on the other hand, when the braking control input by the operator is large and a damping force order proportioning control is required Clausilium of the free passage control valves 22F and 22R is carried out first, and, subsequently the inhalation control valves 60F and 60R are opened. While the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel calculates based on the vehicle speed V and the deceleration Gxb (=-Gx) of a vehicle so that the drive of Pumps 42F and 42R may be started after an appropriate time and it may explain to a detail later Increment pressure deltaPf of a front wheel calculates based on the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm, the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, etc. By controlling free passage control valve 22F, a front-wheel network is controlled so that the upper fluid pressure by the side of a front wheel turns into target braking pressure of Pm+delta Pf, and by carrying out clausilium of closing motion valve 28RL of a right-and-left rear wheel, and the 28RR(s), a rear wheel

network is controlled so that the braking pressure of a right-and-left rear wheel becomes the holding pressure force Pc.

[0050] although not shown in **** -- electromagnetism -- closing motion valve 28floor-line-28RR and closing motion valve 34floor-line-34RR are controlled when stabilizing the behavior of a vehicle by controlling the damping force of for example, each wheel according to an individual. Target braking pressure with a higher wheel on either side is set as the target top fluid pressure Ptf and Ptr especially in this case, and the braking pressure Pi of a wheel with the higher target braking pressure Pti of a wheel on either side is controlled when upper fluid pressure is controlled by free passage control valve 22F or 22R by the target top fluid pressure Ptf or Ptr, and the braking pressure of the wheel of the right-and-left opposite side is controlled by the target braking pressure which corresponds with a corresponding boost valve and a corresponding reducing valve.

[0051] Next, with reference to the flow chart shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the braking control routine in the operation gestalt of illustration is explained. In addition, closing of the ignition switch which is not shown in drawing begins, and control by the flow chart shown in <u>drawing 3</u> is repeatedly performed for every predetermined time amount.

[0052] Reading of the signal which shows the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm first detected by the pressure sensor 96 in step 10 is performed. Distinction of whether to be among the damping force proportioning control of an order ring in step 20, That is, when distinction of whether for it to be and to be in the situation that affirmation distinction is not performed in step 40 is performed and affirmation distinction is performed after affirmation distinction was performed in the below-mentioned step 30, it progresses to step 90, and when negative distinction is performed, it progresses to step 30. [0053] The basic holding pressure force Pcs of a rear wheel calculates from the map corresponding to the graph shown in drawing 4 based on the vehicle speed V in step 30. From the map corresponding to the graph shown in drawing 5 based on the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle in step 40, amendment pressure deltaPc to the basic holding pressure force Pcs calculates, and the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel calculates as the sum of the basic holding pressure force Pcs and amendment pressure deltaPc in step 50. In addition, Gxbo of drawing 5 is the deceleration of the standard vehicle at the time of braking of a vehicle.

[0054] While holding distinction of whether the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is over the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel in step 60, i.e., the braking pressure of a rear wheel, when distinction of whether it is necessary to increase the braking pressure of a front wheel is performed and negative distinction is performed, it progresses to step 70, and when affirmation distinction is performed, it progresses to step 100.

[0055] Distinction of whether in step 70, other start conditions of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring were satisfied in the way of well-known arbitration in this technical field is performed. When control by the routine shown in <u>drawing 3</u> as it was is once ended when negative distinction is performed, and affirmation distinction is performed, in step 80, the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is set as the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm at that time, and progresses to step 100 after an appropriate time.

[0056] In addition, distinction of whether other start conditions of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring were satisfied For example, distinction of whether deflection deltaVw of the average Vwr of whenever [wheel speed / of the right-and-left rear wheel to the average Vwf of whenever / wheel speed / of (A) right-and-left front wheel] became beyond the control initiation reference value Vws (forward constant), Or it may be carried out by distinction of whether the deceleration Gxb of the (B) vehicle became beyond the control initiation reference value Gxs (forward constant), and may be performed by the combination of the above (A) and (B).

[0057] When distinction of whether the terminating condition of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring was satisfied is performed by distinction of whether the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm became below the reference value Pme (forward constant smaller than Pc) of control termination in step 90 and affirmation distinction is performed, control by the routine shown in <u>drawing</u> 3 as it was is once ended, and when negative distinction is performed, it progresses to step 100.

[0058] In addition, distinction of whether the terminating condition of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring was satisfied may also be performed in the way of well-known arbitration in this technical field. for example, when the formation judging of a control start condition is performed based on deflection deltaVw which is whenever [wheel speed] It may be carried out by distinction of whether deflection deltaVw of whenever [wheel speed] became below the control termination reference value Vwe (forward constant smaller than Vws). Moreover, it may be carried out by distinction of whether the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle became below the control termination reference value Gxe (forward constant smaller than Gxs) when the formation judging of a control start condition is performed based on the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle.

[0059] In step 100, the wheel-cylinder cross section of a front wheel and a rear wheel is set to Sf and Sr (forward constant), respectively, the braking effective radius of a front wheel and a rear wheel is set to Rf and Rr (forward constant), respectively, and basic increment pressure deltaPfo of the braking pressure of a front wheel calculates the brake effectiveness multiplier of a front wheel and a rear wheel according to the following formula 1 as BEFf and BEFr (forward constant), respectively. In addition, the wheel-cylinder cross sections Sf and Sr and the braking effective radii Rf and Rr are values which become settled with the specification of a damping force generator, and for example, an experiment target is beforehand asked for the brake effectiveness multipliers BEFf and BEFr. deltaPfo=(Pm-Pc) (SrxRrxBEFr)/(SfxRfxBEFf)

.... (1)

[0060] From the map corresponding to the graph shown in <u>drawing 6</u> based on the vehicle speed V in step 110, the brake effectiveness multiplier BEFv corresponding to the present vehicle speed calculates, deflection deltaBEF (=BEFo-BEFv) of the standard brake effectiveness multiplier BEFo and the present brake effectiveness multiplier BEFv calculates, and increment pressure deltaPf of the braking pressure of a front wheel calculates according to the further following formula 2. In addition, an experiment target is beforehand asked also for the map corresponding to the graph shown in <u>drawing 6</u> delta Pf-delta Pfo (1+deltaBEF/BEFo) (2)

[0061] While the target braking pressure Ptfl and Ptfr of a right-and-left front wheel calculates as the sum of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm and increment pressure deltaPf in step 120 While the front-wheel network of a damping device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of a right-and-left front wheel turns into the target braking pressure Ptfl and Ptfr, respectively, and the target braking pressure Ptrl and Ptrr of a right-and-left rear wheel is set as the holding pressure force Pc in step 130 The rear wheel network of a damping device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of a right-and-left rear wheel turns into the target braking pressure Ptrl and Ptrr, respectively.

[0062] in addition, although not shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, when negative distinction is performed in the above-mentioned step 70, and when affirmation distinction is performed in step 90 Free passage control valve 22F grade is set as the standard position shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the pressure Pm of a master cylinder 14 is directly supplied to wheel-cylinder 26FR-26RR of each wheel by this, and, thereby, the braking pressure of each wheel is fluctuated according to an operator's braking control input.

[0063] When the damping force proportioning control of an order ring is not performed in this way according to the operation gestalt of illustration Negative distinction is performed in step 20 and the basic holding pressure force Pcs of a rear wheel calculates based on the vehicle speed V in step 30. In step 40, amendment pressure deltaPc to the basic holding pressure force Pcs calculates based on the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle, and the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel calculates as the sum of the basic holding pressure force Pcs and amendment pressure deltaPc in step 50.

[0064] When the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is below the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel and other start conditions of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring are not satisfied Since control of the damping force of a rear wheel is unnecessary, negative distinction is performed in steps 60 and 70, and the pressure in a master cylinder 14 is supplied to wheel-cylinder 26floor-line-26RR of a front wheel and a rear wheel, therefore inhibitory control of the braking pressure of a rear wheel and increment control of the braking pressure of a front wheel are not performed. [0065] on the other hand, when the braking control input by the operator increases further and the

master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is over the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel Even if affirmation distinction is performed in step 60 and the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is not over the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, when other start conditions of the damping force proportioning control of an order ring are satisfied Affirmation distinction is performed in step 70 and the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is set as the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm at that time in step 80. In step 100, basic increment pressure deltaPfo of the braking pressure of a front wheel calculates according to the above-mentioned formula 1 based on deflection Pm-Pc of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm and the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel. In step 110, the brake effectiveness multiplier BEFv corresponding to the current vehicle speed calculates based on the vehicle speed V, deflection deltaBEF of the standard brake effectiveness multiplier BEFv calculates, and increment pressure deltaPf of the braking pressure of a front wheel calculates according to the above-mentioned formula 2.

[0066] Furthermore, the front-wheel network of a damping device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of a right-and-left front wheel turns into the target braking pressure Ptfl and Ptfr calculated as the sum of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm and increment pressure deltaPf in step 120, and the rear wheel network of a damping device 10 is controlled so that the braking pressure of a right-and-left rear wheel becomes the target braking pressure Ptrl of a right-and-left rear wheel, and the Ptrr= holding pressure force Pc in step 130.

[0067] Therefore, if the start condition of an order ring damping force proportioning control is satisfied according to the operation gestalt of illustration, until the terminating condition of an order ring damping force proportioning control is satisfied In the situation that the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is over the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, since the braking pressure of a rear wheel is maintained by the holding pressure force Pc It can prevent certainly that precede with a front wheel and a rear wheel locks. Moreover, since augend deltaPf of the braking pressure of the front wheel corresponding to the insufficiency of the damping force by the braking pressure of a rear wheel being maintained by the holding pressure force Pc calculates and deltaPf boost of the braking pressure of a front wheel is carried out Lack of the damping force as the whole vehicle by the braking pressure of a rear wheel being held can be filled up according to increase of the damping force of a front wheel, and, thereby, the damping force as the whole vehicle can be certainly controlled to the damping force corresponding to an operator's braking control input also during order ring damping force proportioning-control activation. [0068] Drawing 7 shows the relation between the damping force Fbf of a front wheel and the damping force Fbr of a rear wheel in the operation gestalt of illustration, especially a two-dot chain line shows an allocation-before and after ideal line, and the continuous line shows the allocation [order] line in an operation gestalt. Although the damping force Fbf of a front wheel and the damping force Fbr of a rear wheel increase at a fixed rate [else] like illustration along with increase of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm in the range below the damping force Fbfc corresponding to the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel in the damping force Fbf of a front wheel mutually In the range in which the damping force Fbf of a front wheel exceeds the damping force Fbfc corresponding to the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, the damping force Fbr of a rear wheel is maintained by the damping force Fbrc corresponding to the holding pressure force Pc so that an allocation-before and after the actual condition of damping force line may not exceed an allocation-before and after ideal line. [0069] Moreover, the continuous line of drawing 8 shows the relation between the braking pressure Pf

of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm in the operation gestalt of illustration, and a front wheel, and the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel, and the two-dot chain line shows the relation between the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm in case an order ring damping force proportioning control is not performed, the braking pressure Pf of a front wheel, and the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel. [0070] Although the braking pressure Pf of a front wheel and the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel are the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm and its master-cylinder-pressure force Pm is mutually the same in the range below the holding pressure force Pc as shown in drawing 8 Supposing the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel is the holding pressure force Pc (fixed) in the range in which the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm exceeds the holding pressure force Pc and the current master-cylinder-pressure force

Pm is Pma Augend deltaPf of the braking pressure of the front wheel equivalent to the amount of control of the damping force of the rear wheel corresponding to amount of control deltaPr (= Pma-Pc) of the braking pressure of a rear wheel calculates, and the braking pressure Pf of a front wheel is controlled by Pma+delta Pf.

[0071] According to the operation gestalt of illustration, augend deltaPf of the braking pressure of a front wheel is not necessarily especially set as amount of control deltaPr of the braking pressure of a rear wheel simply. Since it calculates as a value for adding the damping force corresponding to the insufficiency of the damping force of the rear wheel by control of the braking pressure of a rear wheel to the damping force of a front wheel As compared with the case where the braking pressure of a front wheel is set as amount of control deltaPr of the braking pressure of a master-cylinder-pressure force Pma+ rear wheel, it is controllable so that the damping force of the whole vehicle becomes a value corresponding to an operator's braking control input certainly and correctly.

[0072] Moreover, as for the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, it is so desirable that the vehicle speed V is generally high since effectiveness of the brake of a front wheel falls as compared with a rear wheel and allocation before and after damping force becomes rear wheel approach as a result as the vehicle speed V becomes high to be set up low. Moreover, since the burden of the front wheel about braking of a vehicle increases while the allocation-before and after ideal line of damping force generally becomes rear wheel approach, so that the movable load of a vehicle is high, and the deceleration of a vehicle becomes low so that the movable load of a vehicle is high, as for the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel, it is so desirable that the deceleration of the vehicle at the time of damping force order proportioning-control initiation is low to be set up highly.

[0073] According to the operation gestalt of illustration, the holding pressure force Pc is not necessarily set as a fixed value. Since an adjustable setup of the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is carried out according to the vehicle speed V and the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle so that it may become so small that the vehicle speed V is high in steps 50-70 and may become so small that the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle is high As compared with the case where the deceleration Gxb of the vehicle speed V and a vehicle is not taken into consideration, the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel can be set up proper, and, thereby, an order ring damping force proportioning control can be performed proper according to the situation of a vehicle.

[0074] Moreover, since according to the operation gestalt of illustration increment pressure deltaPf of the braking pressure of a front wheel is calculated in consideration of the brake effectiveness multiplier BEF falling so that the vehicle speed V is high in step 110 As compared with the case where fluctuation of the brake effectiveness multiplier BEF is not taken into consideration, increment pressure deltaPf of the braking pressure of a front wheel can be calculated to the value which corresponds to the insufficiency of the damping force of a rear wheel correctly, and, thereby, the braking pressure of a front wheel can be controlled proper the neither more nor less.

[0075] Although this invention was explained above about the specific operation gestalt at the detail, probably this invention will not be limited to an above-mentioned operation gestalt, and it will be clear for this contractor its for other various operation gestalten to be possible within the limits of this invention.

[0076] For example, in the operation gestalt of illustration, although the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is set as a fixed value until the terminating condition of a damping force order ring proportioning control is satisfied, the braking pressure of a rear wheel may be increased gradually by gradual decrease or pulse boost by embracing the slip condition of an order ring, for example, and dwindling or increasing the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel gradually.

[0077] Moreover, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although an adjustable setup of the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is carried out according to the vehicle speed V and the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle in steps 50 and 60 The holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel may be corrected so that an adjustable setup may be carried out, only by responding to either the vehicle speed V or the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle. Furthermore, the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel may be set as a fixed value, without carrying out an adjustable setup according to the vehicle speed V and the

deceleration Gxb of a vehicle as illustrated by <u>drawing 9</u> as an example of correction.

[0078] Moreover, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel is calculated in consideration of change of the brake effectiveness multiplier of a damping force generator based on the vehicle speed V in steps 100 and 110, amendment of the holding pressure force Pc of a rear wheel based on change of this brake effectiveness multiplier may be omitted.

[0079] Moreover, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although a right-and-left front wheel and the right-and-left rear wheel of each other are controlled by the same pressure at damping force order ring allocation system Messrs., respectively, it may be corrected so that it may be controlled by the value from which the braking pressure of a right-and-left front wheel or the braking pressure of a right-and-left rear wheel differs mutually, for example according to the behavior of the revolution situation of a vehicle, or a vehicle.

[0080] Furthermore, although a right-and-left front wheel and a right-and-left rear wheel are the damping devices with which the braking pressure of nothing each network is controlled mainly by the free passage control valves 22F and 22R in one line in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, respectively The damping device with which the braking control unit of this invention is applied can control the braking pressure of a front wheel to a value higher than the master-cylinder-pressure force. As long as the braking pressure of a rear wheel is controllable to a value lower than the master-cylinder-pressure force, in this technical field, you may be the thing of the configuration of well-known arbitration.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline block diagram showing the hydraulic circuit and electronic control of one operation gestalt of a braking control unit by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the solution Fig.-sectional view showing the free passage control valve for front wheels shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the flow chart which shows the braking-force-distribution control routine of the order ring in the operation gestalt of illustration.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the relation between the vehicle speed V and the basic holding pressure force Pcs of a rear wheel.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows the deceleration Gxb of a vehicle, and the relation between amendment pressure deltaPc(s) to the basic holding pressure force Pcs.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph which shows the relation between the vehicle speed V and the brake effectiveness multiplier BEF.

[Drawing 7] It is the graph which shows the relation of the braking pressure Pf of a front wheel and the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel in an allocation-before and after ideal line, and the operation gestalt of illustration.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the relation between the braking pressure Pf of the master-cylinder-pressure force Pm in the operation gestalt of illustration, and a front wheel, and the braking pressure Pr of a rear wheel.

[Drawing 9] It is the flow chart which shows the braking-force-distribution control routine of the order ring in the example of correction of the operation gestalt of illustration.

[Description of Notations]

10 -- Damping device

14 -- Master cylinder

22F, 22R -- Free passage control valve

26floor lines, 26FR, 26RL, 26RR -- Wheel cylinder

42F, 42R -- Oil pump

28floor-line-28RR, 34floor-line-34RR -- Closing motion valve

42F, 42R -- Pump

60F, 60R -- Inhalation control valve

70 -- Valve chest

74 -- Valve element

84 -- Compression coil spring

88 -- Check valve

90 -- Electronic control

96 -- Pressure sensor

98 -- Speed sensor

100 -- Order acceleration sensor

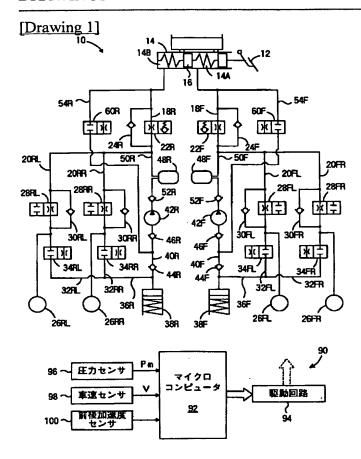
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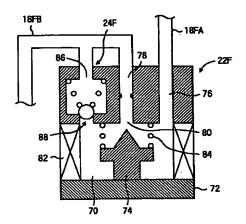
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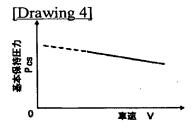
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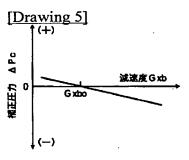
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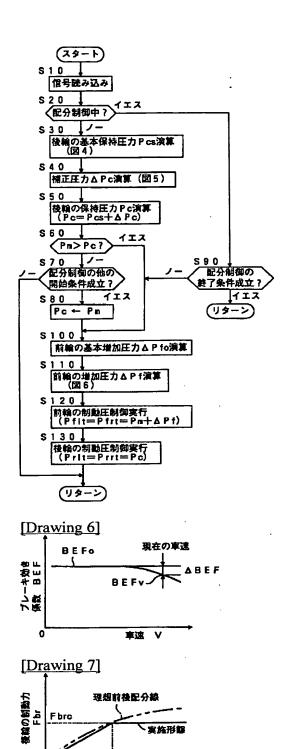
[Drawing 2]





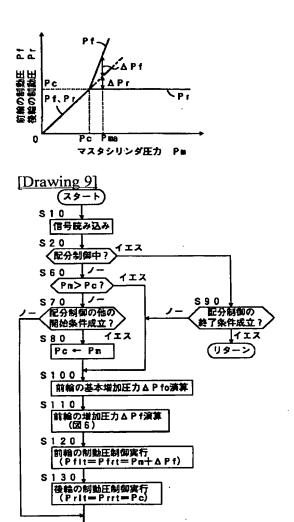


[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 8]

Fbfc 前輪の制動力 Fbf



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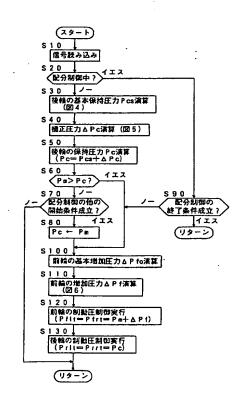
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(54) 【発明の名称】 車輌の制動制御装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 前後輪配分制御を損なうことなく車輛全体の 制動力が不足することを防止する。

【解決手段】 前後輪の制動力配分制御が実行されていないときには(S 2 0)、車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxbに基づき後輪の保持圧力 P cが演算され(S 5 0 ~ 7 0)、前後輪の制動力配分制御の開始条件が成立すると(S 6 0、7 0)、マスタシリンダ圧力 P m と後輪の保持圧力 P c との偏差 P m P c 及び現在の車速に対応するブレーキ効き係数 B E P v に基づき、後輪の制動圧が保持圧力 P c に維持されることによる後輪の制動圧が保持に相当する前輪の制動圧の増加圧力 Δ P f が演算され(S 1 1 0)、左右前輪の制動圧がマスタシリンダ圧力 P m と増加圧力 Δ P f との和として演算される目標制動になるよう制動装置 1 0 の前輪系統が制御され(S 1 2 0)、左右後輪の制動圧が保持圧力 P c になるよう制動装置 1 0 の後輪系統が制御される(S 1 3 0)。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】マスタシリンダの作動液圧を各車輪に対応して設けられた制動力発生装置のホイールシリンダへ供給することにより制動力を発生し、車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になると後輪の制動力の上昇を抑制する前後輪制動力配分制御を行う車輌の制動制御装置にして、前記前後輪制動力配分制御が行われているときには後輪の制動力の上昇抑制量に応じて前輪の制動力を増加させる前輪制動力増加手段を有することを特徴とする車輌の制動制御装置。

【請求項2】前記前後輪制動力配分制御は後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力の上昇を抑制することにより行われ、前記前輪制動力増加手段は運転者による制動操作量と、後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力と、前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータとに基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量を演算し、該増加量に基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力を増加させることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の車輌の制動制御装置。

【請求項3】前記パラメータは車速が高いほど制動性能を低く表わすパラメータであることを特徴とする請求項 202に記載の車輌の制動制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、自動車等の車輌の 制動制御装置に係り、更に詳細には前後輪の制動力配分 制御を行う車輌の制動制御装置に係る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】自動車等の車輌の制動制御装置の一つとして、車輌の制動時に後輪がロックすることを防止して車輌の走行安定性を向上させるべく、車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になると後輪の制動圧を保持又は減圧し或いはパルス増圧して後輪の制動力の上昇を抑制する前後輪制動力配分制御を行うよう構成された制動制御装置が従来より知られている。

【0003】この種の制動制御装置によれば、前後輪制動力配分制御が行われない場合に比して、後輪が前輪よりも先行してロック状態になること及びこれに起因して車輌の安定性が悪化することを防止して車輌の走行安定性を向上させることができるが、前後輪制動力配分制御が実行されると後輪の制動力の上昇が抑制されるため、運転者が制動力を高くしようとして制動操作量を増大させても車輌全体としての制動力が十分に上昇せず、運転者が制動操作に違和感を感じることがある。

【0004】かかる問題を解消すべく、例えば本願出願人の出願にかかる特開2001-219834号公報には、運転者の制動操作量を判定し、車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になり前後輪制動力配分制御が実行されている状況に於いて運転者の制動操作量が増大していると判定されると、後輪の制動力を増大させるよう構成された制動制御装置が記載されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記公開公報に記載された制動制御装置によれば、前後輪制動力配分制御が実行されている状況に於いて運転者の制動操作量が増大される場合には後輪の制動力が増大されるので、運転者が制動力を高くしようとして制動操作量を増大させても車輌全体としての制動力が十分に上昇しないことに起因して運転者が制動操作に違和感を感じる虞れを低減することができる。

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10 【0006】しかし後輪に許容される制動力の増大範囲は限られているため、上述の如き制動制御装置に於いては、後輪が前輪よりも先行してロック状態になること及びこれに起因して車輌の安定性が悪化することを確実に防止しつつ車輌全体としての制動力を十分に上昇させることができないという問題がある。

【0007】本発明は、車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になると後輪の制動力の上昇を抑制する前後輪制動力配分制御を行うよう構成された従来の制動制御装置に於ける上述の問題に鑑みてなされたものであり、本発明の主要な課題は、前後輪制動力配分制御により後輪の制動力の不足分を前輪の制動力の増大によって補填することにより、前後輪配分制御を損なうことなく車輌全体の制動力が不足することを防止すること、即ち後輪が前輪よりも先行してロック状態になること及びこれに起因して車輌の安定性が悪化することを確実に防止しつつ車輌全体としての制動力を運転者の制動操作量に応じた値にすることである。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上述の主要な課題は、本 30 発明によれば、請求項1の構成、即ちマスタシリンダの 作動液圧を各車輪に対応して設けられた制動力発生装置 のホイールシリンダへ供給することにより制動力を発生 し、車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になると後輪の制動力 の上昇を抑制する前後輪制動力配分制御を行う車輌の制動制御装置にして、前記前後輪制動力配分制御が行われ ているときには後輪の制動力の上昇抑制量に応じて前輪 の制動力を増加させる前輪制動力増加手段を有することを特徴とする車輌の制動制御装置によって達成される。

【0009】また本発明によれば、上述の主要な課題を効果的に達成すべく、上記請求項1の構成に於いて、前記前後輪制動力配分制御は後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力の上昇を抑制することにより行われ、前記前輪制動力増加手段は運転者による制動操作量と、後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力と、前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータとに基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量を演算し、該増加量に基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力を増加させるよう構成される(請求項2の構成)。

【0010】また本発明によれば、上述の主要な課題を 50 効果的に達成すべく、上記請求項2の構成に於いて、前

記パラメータは車速が高いほど制動性能を低く表わすパラメータであるよう構成される(請求項3の構成)。

[0011]

【発明の作用及び効果】上記請求項1の構成によれば、前後輪制動力配分制御が行われているときには後輪の制動力の上昇抑制量に応じて前輪の制動力が増加されるので、前後輪制動力配分制御が行われ後輪の制動力の上昇が抑制されることによる後輪の制動力の不足分を確実に前輪の制動力の増大によって補填することができ、従って後輪が前輪よりも先行してロック状態になること及び 10 これに起因して車輌の安定性が悪化することを確実に防止しつつ車輌全体としての制動力を効果的に運転者の制動操作量に応じた制動力に制御することができる。

【0012】また上記請求項2の構成によれば、運転者による制動操作量と、後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力と、前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータとに基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量が演算され、該増加量に基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力が増加されるので、後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力の上昇を抑制することにより不足する制動力を前輪の制動力の増大によって補填するに必要な増加量にて前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力を増加させ、これにより車輌全体としての制動力を確実に運転者の制動操作量に応じた制動力に制御することができる。

【0013】一般に、マスタシリンダの作動液圧がホイールシリンダへ供給されることにより制動力を発生する制動力発生装置の制動性能は車速が高くなるほど低下するので、上記請求項3の構成に従って前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量を演算するに際し使用される前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータは30車速が高いほど制動力発生装置の制動性能を低く表わすパラメータであることが好ましい。

【0014】上記請求項3の構成によれば、前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量は運転者による制動操作量と、後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力と、前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータとに基づき演算され、その場合のパラメータは車速が高いほど制動性能を低く表わすパラメータであるので、車速が高くなるほど低下する制動力発生装置の制動性能を考慮して前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量を演算することができ、こ40れにより車速に拘わらず前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力を適正に増加させることができる。

[0015]

【課題解決手段の好ましい態様】本発明の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項1の構成に於いて、制動制御装置は車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になった時点に於ける車速に応じて後輪の制動力の上昇抑制量を可変設定するよう構成される(好ましい態様1)。

【0016】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項1の構成に於いて、制動制御装置は車輌 50

の運転状態が所定の状態になった時点に於ける車輌の減速度に応じて後輪の制動力の上昇抑制量を可変設定するよう構成される(好ましい態様2)。

【0017】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項2の構成に於いて、前輪制動力増加手段はマスタシリンダ圧力と後輪のホイールシリンダ圧力との偏差と、前輪及び後輪の制動力発生装置の制動性能を表わすパラメータとに基づき前輪のホイールシリンダ圧力増加量を演算するよう構成される(好ましい態様3)。

【0018】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項2の構成に於いて、制動制御装置は車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になった時点に於ける車輌の走行状態に応じて後輪の保持圧力を設定し、後輪の制動圧を保持圧力に維持するよう構成される(好ましい態様4)。

【0019】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項2の構成に於いて、制動制御装置は車輌の運転状態が所定の状態になった時点に於けるマスタシリンダ圧力を後輪の保持圧力に設定し、後輪の制動圧を保持圧力に維持するよう構成される(好ましい態様5)。

【0020】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項3の構成に於いて、パラメータは制動力発生装置のブレーキ効き係数を含むよう構成される(好ましい態様6)。

【0021】本発明の他の一つの好ましい態様によれば、上記請求項3の構成に於いて、ブレーキ効き係数は車速に基づき推定されるよう構成される(好ましい態様7)。

[0022]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に添付の図面を参照して本発明を好ましい実施形態について詳細に説明する。

【0023】図1は本発明による制動制御装置の一つの 実施形態の油圧回路及び電子制御装置を示す概略構成 図、図2は図1に示された前輪用の連通制御弁を示す解 図的断面図である。尚図1に於いては、電磁的に駆動さ れる各弁のソレノイドの図示は省略されている。

【0024】図1に於て、10は油圧式の制動装置を示しており、制動装置10は運転者によるブレーキペダル12の踏み込み操作に応答してブレーキオイルを圧送するマスタシリンダ14を有している。マスタシリンダ14はその両側の圧縮コイルばねにより所定の位置に付勢されたフリーピストン16により画成された第一のマスタシリンダ室14Aと第二のマスタシリンダ室14Bとを有している。

【0025】第一のマスタシリンダ室14Aには前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fの一端が接続され、ブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fの他端には左前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管20FL及び右前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導

管20FRの一端が接続されている。ブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fの途中には前輪用の連通制御弁22Fが設けられており、連通制御弁22Fは図示の実施形態に於いては常開型のリニアソレノイド弁である。連通制御弁22Fの両側のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fには第一のマスタシリンダ室14Aよりブレーキ油圧制御導管20FRへ向かうオイルの流れのはブレーキ油圧制御導管20FRへ向かうオイルの流れの

【0026】図2に解図的に図示されている如く、連通制御弁22Fは内部に弁室70を郭定するハウジング72を有し、弁室70には弁要素74が往復動可能に配置されている。弁室70にはプレーキ油圧制御導管18Fのマスタシリンダ14の側の部分18FAが内部通路76を介して常時連通接続され、またブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fのマスタシリンダ14とは反対側の部分18FBが内部通路78及びポート80を介して連通接続されている。

みを許す逆止バイパス導管24Fが接続されている。

【0027】図示の如く、弁要素74の周りにはソレノイド82が配設されており、弁要素74は圧縮コイルばね84により図2に示された開弁位置へ付勢されてい20る。弁要素74はソレノイド82に駆動電圧が印加されると、圧縮コイルばね84のばね力に抗してポート80に対し付勢され、これによりポート80を閉ざすことによって閉弁する。

【0028】また連通制御弁22下が閉弁位置にある状況に於いて、ブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fのマスタシリンダ14とは反対側の部分18FB内の圧力による力と圧縮コイルばね84のばね力との合計がソレノイド82による電磁力よりも高くなると、弁要素74はポート80より離れて該ポートを開き、部分18FB内のオイルが内部通路78、ポート80、弁室70、内部通路76を経てブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fの部分18FB内のオイルの圧力が低下すると、その圧力による力と圧縮コイルばね84のばね力との合計がソレノイド82による電磁力よりも低くなり、弁要素74はポート80を再度閉ざす。

【0029】かくして連通制御弁22Fはそのソレノイド82に対する印加電圧に応じてブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fの部分18FB内の圧力を制御するので、ソレノイド82に対する駆動電圧を制御することによって連通制御弁22Fにより部分18FB内の圧力(本明細書に於いては「上流圧」という)を所望の圧力に制御することができる。

【0030】尚図示の実施形態に於いては、図1に示された逆止バイパス導管24Fは連通制御弁22Fに内蔵されており、内部通路86と、該内部通路の途中に設けられ弁室70より部分18FBへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す逆止弁88とよりなっている。

【0031】左前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管20FL及 50

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び右前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管 2 0 FRの他端にはそれぞれ左前輪及び右前輪の制動力を発生する図 1 には示されていない制動力発生装置のホイールシリンダ 2 6 FL 及び 2 6 FRが接続されており、左前輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管 2 0 FRの途中にはそれぞれ常開型の電磁開閉弁 2 8 FL 及び 2 8 FRが設けられている。電磁開閉弁 2 8 FL 及び 2 8 FR の両側のブレーキ油圧制御導管 2 0 FL 及び 2 0 FRにはそれぞれホイールシリンダ 2 6 FL 及び 2 6 FR よりブレーキ油圧制御導管 1 8 Fへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す逆止バイパス導管 3 0 FL 及び 3 0 FRが接続されている。

【0032】電磁開閉弁28FLとホイールシリンダ26FLとの間のプレーキ油圧制御導管20FLにはオイル排出 導管32FLの一端が接続され、電磁開閉弁28FRとホイールシリンダ26FRとの間のプレーキ油圧制御導管20FRにはオイル排出導管32FRの一端が接続されている。オイル排出導管32FL及び32FRの途中にはそれぞれ常 閉型の電磁開閉弁34FL及び34FRが設けられており、オイル排出導管32FL及び32FRの他端は接続導管36Fにより前輪用のバッファリザーバ38Fに接続されている。

【0033】以上の説明より解る如く、電磁開閉弁28 FL及び28FRはそれぞれホイールシリンダ26FL及び26FR内の圧力を増圧又は保持するための増圧弁であり、電磁開閉弁34FL及び34FRはそれぞれホイールシリンダ26FL及び26FR内の圧力を減圧するための減圧弁であり、従って電磁開閉弁28FL及び34FLは互いに共働して左前輪のホイールシリンダ26FL内の圧力を増減し保持するための増減圧弁を郭定しており、電磁開閉弁28FR及び34FRは互いに共働して右前輪のホイールシリンダ26FR内の圧力を増減し保持するための増減圧弁を郭定している。

【0034】接続導管36Fは接続導管40Fによりポンプ42Fの吸入側に接続されており、接続導管40Fの途中には接続導管36Fよりポンプ42Fへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す二つの逆止弁44F及び46Fが設けられている。ポンプ42Fの吐出側は途中にダンパ48Fを有する接続導管50Fによりブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fに接続されている。ポンプ42Fとダンパ48Fとの間の接続導管50Fにはポンプ42Fよりダンパ48Fへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す逆止弁52Fが設けられている。

【0035】二つの逆止弁44F及び46Fの間の接続 導管40Fには接続導管54Fの一端が接続されており、接続導管54Fの他端は第一のマスタシリング室1 4Aと制御弁22Fとの間のブレーキ油圧制御導管18 Fに接続されている。接続導管54Fの途中には常閉型 の電磁開閉弁60Fが設けられている。この電磁開閉弁60Fはマスタシリング14と制御弁22Fとの間のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Fとポンプ42Fの吸入側との 連通を制御する吸入制御弁として機能する。

【0036】同様に、第二のマスタシリンダ室14Bには後輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Rの一端が接続され、ブレーキ油圧制御導管18Rの他端には左後輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管20RL及び右後輪用のブレーキ油圧制御導管20RRの一端が接続されている。ブレーキ油圧制御導管18Rの途中には常開型のリニアソレノイド弁である後輪用の連通制御弁22Rが設けられている。

【0037】連通制御弁22Rは前輪用の連通制御弁22Fについて図2に示された構造と同一の構造を有して10 おり、従って図には示されていないソレノイドに対する駅動電圧を制御することにより、連通制御弁22Rより下流側のプレーキ油圧制御導管18R内の圧力(上流圧)を所望の圧力に制御することができる。更に連通制御弁22Rの両側のプレーキ油圧制御導管18Rには第二のマスタシリンダ室14Bよりプレーキ油圧制御導管20RRへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す逆止バイパス導管24Rが接続されている。

【0040】前輪側の場合と同様、電磁開閉弁28RL及び28RRはそれぞれホイールシリンダ26RL及び26RR 内の圧力を増圧又は保持するための増圧弁であり、電磁開閉弁34RL及び34RRはそれぞれホイールシリンダ26RL及び26RR内の圧力を減圧するための減圧弁であり、従って電磁開閉弁28RL及び34RLは互いに共働して左後輪のホイールシリンダ26RL内の圧力を増減し保持するための増減圧弁を郭定しており、電磁開閉弁28RR及び34RRは互いに共働して右後輪のホイールシリン50

ダ26RR内の圧力を増減し保持するための増減圧弁を郭 定している。

【0041】接続導管36Rは接続導管40Rによりポンプ42Rの吸入側に接続されており、接続導管40Rの途中には接続導管36Rよりポンプ42Rへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す二つの逆止弁44R及び46Rが設けられている。ポンプ42Rの吐出側は途中にダンパ48Rを有する接続導管50Rによりプレーキ油圧制御導管18Rに接続されている。ポンプ42Rとダンパ48Rとの間の接続導管50Rにはポンプ42Rよりダンパ48Rへ向かうオイルの流れのみを許す逆止弁52Rが設けられている。尚ポンプ42F及び42Rは図1には示されていない共通の電動機により駆動される。

【0042】二つの逆止弁44R及び46Rの間の接続 導管40Rには接続導管54Rの一端が接続されており、接続導管54Rの他端は第二のマスタシリンダ室14Bと制御弁22Rとの間のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Rに接続されている。接続導管54Rの途中には常閉型の電磁開閉弁60Rが設けられている。この電磁開閉弁60Rもマスタシリンダ14と制御弁22Rとの間のブレーキ油圧制御導管18Rとポンプ42Rの吸入側との連通を制御する吸入制御弁として機能する。

【0043】図示の実施形態に於いては、各制御弁及び各開閉弁は対応するソレノイドに駆動電流が通電されていないときには図1に示された非制御位置に設定され、これによりホイールシリンダ26FL及び26FRには第一のマスタシリンダ室14A内の圧力が供給され、ホイールシリンダ26RL及び26RRには第二のマスタシリンダ室14B内の圧力が供給される。従って通常時には各車輪のホイールシリンダ内の圧力、即ち制動力はブレーキペダル12の踏力に応じて増減される。

【0044】これに対し連通制御弁22F、22Rが閉弁位置に切り換えられ、開閉弁60F、60Rが開弁され、各車輪の開閉弁が図1に示された位置にある状態にてポンプ42F、42Rが駆動されると、マスタシリンダ14内のオイルがポンプによって汲み上げられ、ホイールシリンダ26FL、26FRにはポンプ42Fによりポンプアップされた圧力が供給され、ホイールシリンダ26RL、26RRにはポンプ42Rによりポンプアップされた圧力が供給されるようになるので、各車輪の制動圧はブレーキペダル12の踏力に関係なく連通制御弁22F、22R及び各車輪の開閉弁(増減圧弁)の開閉により増減される。

【0045】この場合、ホイールシリンダ内の圧力は、開閉弁 $28FL\sim28RR$ 及び開閉弁 $34FL\sim34RR$ が図1に示された非制御位置にあるときには増圧され(増圧モード)、開閉弁 $28FL\sim28RR$ が図1に示された非制御位置に切り換えられ且つ開閉弁 $34FL\sim34RR$ が図1に示された非制御位置にあるときには保持され(保持モード)、開閉弁 $28FL\sim28RR$ 及び開閉弁 $34FL\sim34RR$ が開弁位置に切り

プ30へ進む。

換えられると減圧される(減圧モード)。

【0046】連通制御弁22F及び22R、開閉弁28 $FL\sim28RR$ 、開閉弁34 $FL\sim34RR$ 、開閉弁60F及び60Rは、後に説明する如く電子制御装置90により制御される。電子制御装置90はマイクロコンピュータ92と駆動回路94とよりなっており、マイクロコンピュータ92は当技術分野に於いて周知の一般的な構成のものであってよい。

【0047】マイクロコンピュータ92には圧力センサ96よりマスタシリンダ圧力Pmを示す信号、車速センサ98より車速Vを示す信号、前後加速度センサ100より車輌の前後加速度Gxを示す信号が入力されるようになっている。またマイクロコンピュータ92は後述の制動制御フローを記憶しており、制動制御フローに従って左右前輪及び左右後輪の目標制動圧Pti(i=[l,fr],rl,rr]を演算すると共に、連通制御弁22F等を制御することにより各車輪の制動圧Pi(i=[l,fr],rr]

【0048】特に図示の実施形態に於いては、運転者による制動操作量が小さく制動力の前後配分制御が不要であるときには、連通制御弁22F等は図示の標準位置に維持されポンプ42F及び42Rは駆動されず、これにより各車輪の制動圧、即ちホイールシリンダ26FL~2626RR内の圧力はマスタシリンダ圧力Pmにより制御される。

【0049】これに対し運転者による制動操作量が大きく制動力の前後配分制御が必要であるときには、まず連通制御弁22F及び22Rが閉弁され、次いで吸入制御弁60F及び60Rが開弁され、しかる後ポンプ42F及び42Rの駆動が開始され、後に詳細に説明する如く車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxb(=-Gx)に基づき後輪の保持圧力Pcが演算されると共に、マスタシリンダ圧力Pm及び後輪の保持圧力Pc等に基づき前輪の増加圧力ムPfが演算され、連通制御弁22Fが制御されることにより前輪側の上流圧がPm+ Δ Pfの目標制動圧になるよう前輪系統が制御され、左右後輪の開閉弁28RL及び28RRが閉弁されることにより左右後輪の制動圧が保持圧力Pcになるよう後輪系統が制御される。

【0050】尚図には示されていないが、電磁開閉弁28FL~28RR及び開閉弁34FL~34RRは例えば各車輪の制動力を個別に制御することにより車輌の挙動を安定化させる場合に制御される。特にこの場合左右の車輪の高い方の目標制動圧が目標上流圧Ptf、Ptrに設定され、左右の車輪の目標制動圧Ptiが高い方の車輪の制動圧Piは連通制御弁22F又は22Rにより上流圧が目標上流圧Ptf又はPtrに制御されることによって制御され、左右反対側の車輪の制動圧は対応する増圧弁及び減圧弁により対応する目標制動圧に制御される。

【0051】次に図3に示されたフローチャートを参照 50

して図示の実施形態に於ける制動制御ルーチンについて 説明する。尚図3に示されたフローチャートによる制御 は図には示されていないイグニッションスイッチの閉成

により開始され、所定の時間毎に繰り返し実行される。

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【0052】まずステップ10に於いては圧力センサ96により検出されたマスタシリンダ圧力Pmを示す信号等の読み込みが行われ、ステップ20に於いては前後輪の制動力配分制御中であるか否かの判別、即ち後述のステップ30に於いて肯定判別が行われた後であってステップ40に於いて肯定判別が行われていない状況であるか否かの判別が行われ、肯定判別が行われたときにはステップ90へ進み、否定判別が行われたときにはステップ90へ進み、否定判別が行われたときにはステッ

【0053】ステップ30に於いては車速Vに基づき図4に示されたグラフに対応するマップより後輪の基本保持圧力Pcsが演算され、ステップ40に於いては車輌の減速度Gxbに基づき図5に示されたグラフに対応するマップより基本保持圧力Pcsに対する補正圧力 Δ Pcが演算され、ステップ50に於いては後輪の保持圧力Pcが基本保持圧力Pcsと補正圧力 Δ Pcとの和として演算される。尚図5のGxboは車輌の制動時に於ける標準的な車輌の減速度である。

【0054】ステップ60に於いてはマスタシリンダ圧力Pmが後輪の保持圧力Pcを越えているか否かの判別、即ち後輪の制動圧を保持すると共に前輪の制動圧を増加する必要があるか否かの判別が行われ、否定判別が行われたときにはステップ70へ進み、肯定判別が行われたときにはステップ100へ進む。

【0055】ステップ70に於いては当技術分野に於いて公知の任意の要領にて前後輪の制動力配分制御の他の開始条件が成立したか否かの判別が行われ、否定判別が行われたときにはそのまま図3に示されたルーチンによる制御を一旦終了し、肯定判別が行われたときにはステップ80に於いて後輪の保持圧力Pcがその時のマスタシリンダ圧力Pmに設定され、しかる後ステップ100へ進む。

【0056】尚前後輪の制動力配分制御の他の開始条件が成立したか否かの判別は、例えば(A)左右前輪の車輪速度の平均値Vwfに対する左右後輪の車輪速度の平均値Vwrの偏差 ΔVwが制御開始基準値Vws(正の定数)以上になったか否かの判別、又は(B)車輌の減速度Gxbが制御開始基準値Gxs(正の定数)以上になったか否かの判別により行われてよく、また上記(A)及び(B)の組合せにより行われてもよい。

【0057】ステップ90に於いては例えばマスタシリンダ圧力Pmが制御終了の基準値Pme(Pcよりも小さい正の定数)以下になったか否かの判別により、前後輪の制動力配分制御の終了条件が成立したか否かの判別が行われ、肯定判別が行われたときにはそのまま図3に示されたルーチンによる制御を一旦終了し、否定判別が行わ

れたときにはステップ100へ進む。

【0058】尚前後輪の制動力配分制御の終了条件が成 立したか否かの判別も当技術分野に於いて公知の任意の 要領にて行われてよく、例えば制御開始条件の成立判定 が車輪速度の偏差ΔVwに基づいて行われた場合には、 車輪速度の偏差△Vwが制御終了基準値Vwe(Vwsより も小さい正の定数)以下になったか否かの判別により行 われてよく、また制御開始条件の成立判定が車輌の減速 度Gxbに基づいて行われた場合には車輌の減速度Gxbが 制御終了基準値Gxe(Gxsよりも小さい正の定数)以下 10 になったか否かの判別により行われてよい。

*【0059】ステップ100に於いては前輪及び後輪の ホイールシリンダ断面積をそれぞれSI、Sr(正の定 数)とし、前輪及び後輪の制動有効半径をそれぞれR 「、Rr(正の定数)とし、前輪及び後輪のブレーキ効き 係数をそれぞれBEFI、BEFI(正の定数)として下 記の式1に従って前輪の制動圧の基本増加圧力 A P foが 演算される。尚ホイールシリンダ断面積Sf、Sr及び制 動有効半径R「、Rrは制動力発生装置の仕様により定ま る値であり、プレーキ効き係数BEFf、BEFrは例え ば実験的に予め求められる。

 $\Delta Pfo = (Pm - Pc) (Sr \times Rr \times BEFr) / (Sf \times Rf \times BEFf)$

..... (1)

【0060】ステップ110に於いては車速Vに基づき 図6に示されたグラフに対応するマップより現在の車速 に対応するブレーキ効き係数BEFvが演算され、標準 のブレーキ効き係数BEFoと現在のブレーキ効き係数 BEFvとの偏差 ΔBEF (=BEFo-BEFv) が演 算され、更に下記の式2に従って前輪の制動圧の増加圧 カΔPIが演算される。尚図6に示されたグラフに対応 20 するマップも例えば実験的に予め求められる。

 $\Delta Pf = \Delta Pfo (1 + \Delta BEF/BEFo) \cdots (2)$

【0061】ステップ120に於いては左右前輪の目標 制動圧Ptfl及びPtfrがマスタシリンダ圧力Pmと増加 圧力 ΔP 「との和として演算されると共に、左右前輪の 制動圧がそれぞれ目標制動圧PIII及びPIIIになるよう 制動装置10の前輪系統が制御され、ステップ130に 於いては左右後輪の目標制動圧Ptrl及びPtrrが保持圧 カPcに設定されると共に、左右後輪の制動圧がそれぞ れ目標制動圧Ptrl及びPtrrになるよう制動装置10の 30 後輪系統が制御される。

【0062】尚図3には示されていないが、上述のステ ップ70に於いて否定判別が行われた場合及びステップ 90に於いて肯定判別が行われた場合には、連通制御弁 22 F 等が図1に示された標準位置に設定され、これに より各車輪のホイールシリンダ26FR~26RRにはマス タシリンダ14の圧力 Pmが直接供給され、これにより 各車輪の制動圧が運転者の制動操作量に応じて増減され る。

の制動力配分制御が実行されていないときには、ステッ プ20に於いて否定判別が行われ、ステップ30に於い て車速Vに基づき後輪の基本保持圧力Pcsが演算され、 ステップ40に於いて車輌の減速度Gxbに基づき基本保 持圧力Pcsに対する補正圧力ΔPcが演算され、ステッ プ50に於いて後輪の保持圧力Pcが基本保持圧力Pcs と補正圧力APcとの和として演算される。

【0064】マスタシリンダ圧力Pmが後輪の保持圧力 Pc以下であり前後輪の制動力配分制御の他の開始条件 が成立していないときには、後輪の制動力の抑制は不要 50 であるので、ステップ60及び70に於いて否定判別が 行われ、前輪及び後輪のホイールシリンダ26FL~26 RRにはマスタシリンダ14内の圧力が供給され、従って 後輪の制動圧の抑制制御及び前輪の制動圧の増加制御は 行われない。

【0065】これに対し運転者による制動操作量が更に 増大され、マスタシリンダ圧力Pmが後輪の保持圧力Pc を越えているときには、ステップ60に於いて肯定判別 が行われ、マスタシリンダ圧力Pmが後輪の保持圧力Pc を越えていなくても前後輪の制動力配分制御の他の開始 条件が成立しているときには、ステップ70に於いて肯 定判別が行われ、ステップ80に於いて後輪の保持圧力 Pcがその時のマスタシリンダ圧力Pmに設定され、ステ ップ100に於いてマスタシリンダ圧カPmと後輪の保 持圧力 Pcとの偏差 Pm-Pcに基づき上記式 1に従って 前輪の制動圧の基本増加圧力 Δ P [oが演算され、ステッ プ110に於いて車速Vに基づき現在の車速に対応する ブレーキ効き係数BEFvが演算され、標準のブレーキ 効き係数BEFoと現在のブレーキ効き係数BEFvとの 偏差 ΔBEFが演算され、上記式 2に従って前輪の制動 圧の増加圧力ΔPIが演算される。

【0066】更にステップ120に於いて左右前輪の制 動圧がマスタシリンダ圧力 Pmと増加圧力 Δ Pfとの和と して演算される目標制動圧Ptfl及びPtfrになるよう制 動装置10の前輪系統が制御され、ステップ130に於 いて左右後輪の制動圧が左右後輪の目標制動圧Ptrl及 【0063】かくして図示の実施形態によれば、前後輪 40 びPtrr=保持圧力Pcになるよう制動装置10の後輪系 統が制御される。

> 【0067】従って図示の実施形態によれば、前後輪制 動力配分制御の開始条件が成立すると、前後輪制動力配 分制御の終了条件が成立するまで、マスタシリンダ圧力 Pmが後輪の保持圧力Pcを越えている状況に於いて、後 輪の制動圧が保持圧力Pcに維持されるので、前輪に先 行して後輪がロックすることを確実に防止することがで き、また後輪の制動圧が保持圧力Pcに維持されること による制動力の不足分に対応する前輪の制動圧の増加量 ΔP f が演算され、前輪の制動圧が ΔP f 増圧されるの

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で、後輪の制動圧が保持されることによる車輛全体としての制動力の不足を前輪の制動力の増大によって補填し、これにより前後輪制動力配分制御実行中にも車輛全体としての制動力を確実に運転者の制動操作量に対応する制動力に制御することができる。

【0068】図7は図示の実施形態に於ける前輪の制動力下bfと後輪の制動力下brとの間の関係を示しており、特に二点鎖線は理想前後配分線を示し、実線は実施形態に於ける前後配分線を示している。図示の如く、前輪の制動力下bfが後輪の保持圧力Pcに対応する制動力下bfとび後輪の制動力下brはマスタシリンダ圧力Pmの増大につれて互いに他に対し一定の割合にて増大するが、前輪の制動力下bfが後輪の保持圧力Pcに対応する制動力下bfcを越える範囲に於いては、制動力の実際の前後配分線が理想前後配分線を越えないよう、後輪の制動力下brが保持圧力Pcに対応する制動力Fbrが保持圧力Pcに対応する制動力Fbrが保持圧力Pcに対応する制動力Fbrcに維持される。

【0069】また図8の実線は図示の実施形態に於けるマスタシリンダ圧力Pmと前輪の制動圧Pf及び後輪の制動圧Prとの間の関係を示しており、二点鎖線は前後輪制動力配分制御が行われない場合のマスタシリンダ圧力Pmと前輪の制動圧Pf及び後輪の制動圧Prとの間の関係を示している。

【0070】図8に示されている如く、マスタシリンダ圧力Pmが保持圧力Pc以下の範囲に於いては前輪の制動圧Pf及び後輪の制動圧Pfはマスタシリンダ圧力Pmであり互いに同一であるが、マスタシリンダ圧力Pmが保持圧力Pcを越える範囲に於いては後輪の制動圧Pfは保持圧力Pc(一定)であり、現在のマスタシリンダ圧力PmがPmaであるとすると、後輪の制動圧の抑制量 ΔPf (=Pma-Pc)に対応する後輪の制動力の抑制量に相当する前輪の制動圧の増加量 ΔPf が演算され、前輪の制動圧Pfが $Pma+\Delta Pf$ に制御される。

【0071】特に図示の実施形態によれば、前輪の制動圧の増加量 Δ PIは単純に後輪の制動圧の抑制量 Δ PIに設定される訳ではなく、後輪の制動圧の抑制による後輪の制動力の不足分に対応する制動力を前輪の制動力に加算するための値として演算されるので、前輪の制動圧がマスタシリンダ圧力Pma+後輪の制動圧の抑制量 Δ PIに設定される場合に比して、確実に且つ正確に車輌全体の制動力が運転者の制動操作量に対応する値になるよう制御することができる。

【0072】また一般に、車速Vが高くなるにつれて後輪に比して前輪のブレーキの効きが低下し、結果的に制動力の前後配分が後輪寄りになるので、車速Vが高いほど後輪の保持圧力Pcは低く設定されることが好ましい。また一般に、車輌の積載荷重が高いほど制動力の理想前後配分線は後輪寄りになり、車輌の積載荷重が高いほど車輌の減速度が低くなると共に車輌の制動に関する前輪の負担が増大するので、制動力前後配分制御開始時

に於ける車輌の減速度が低いほど後輪の保持圧力 Pcは高く設定されることが好ましい。

【0073】図示の実施形態によれば、保持圧力Pcが一定の値に設定される訳ではなく、ステップ50~70に於いて車速Vが高いほど小さくなり車輌の減速度Gxbが高いほど小さくなるよう車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxbに応じて後輪の保持圧力Pcが可変設定されるので、車速Vや車輌の減速度Gxbが考慮されない場合に比して後輪の保持圧力Pcを適正に設定することができ、これにより車輌の状況に応じて適正に前後輪制動力配分制御を実行することができる。

【0074】また図示の実施形態によれば、ステップ110に於いて前輪の制動圧の増加圧力 ΔPI は車速 Vが高いほどブレーキ効き係数 BEFが低下することを考慮して演算されるので、ブレーキ効き係数 BEFの変動が考慮されない場合に比して前輪の制動圧の増加圧力 ΔPIを後輪の制動力の不足分に正確に対応する値に演算することができ、これにより前輪の制動圧を過不足なく適正に制御することができる。

【0075】以上に於いては本発明を特定の実施形態に ついて詳細に説明したが、本発明は上述の実施形態に限 定されるものではなく、本発明の範囲内にて他の種々の 実施形態が可能であることは当業者にとって明らかであ ろう。

【0076】例えば図示の実施形態に於いては、後輪の保持圧力Pcは制動力の前後輪配分制御の終了条件が成立するまで一定の値に設定されるようになっているが、例えば前後輪のスリップ状態に応じて後輪の保持圧力Pcが漸減又は漸増されることにより後輪の制動圧が漸減又はパルス増圧により漸増されてもよい。

【0077】また上述の実施形態に於いては、ステップ50及び60に於いて車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxbに応じて後輪の保持圧力Pcが可変設定されるようになっているが、後輪の保持圧力Pcは車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxbの一方に応じてのみ可変設定されるよう修正されてもよく、更には図9に修正例として図示されている如く、後輪の保持圧力Pcは車速V及び車輌の減速度Gxbに応じて可変設定されることなく一定の値に設定されてもよい。

【0078】また上述の実施形態に於いては、後輪の保持圧力Pcはステップ100及び110に於いて車速Vに基づき制動力発生装置のブレーキ効き係数の変化を考慮して演算されるようになっているが、このブレーキ効き係数の変化に基づく後輪の保持圧力Pcの補正が省略されてもよい。

【0079】また上述の実施形態に於いては、制動力の 前後輪配分制御中には左右前輪及び左右後輪はそれぞれ 互いに同一の圧力に制御されるようになっているが、例 えば車輌の旋回状況や車輌の挙動に応じて左右前輪の制 動圧若しくは左右後輪の制動圧が相互に異なる値に制御 されるよう修正されてもよい。

【0080】更に上述の実施形態に於いては、左右前輪及び左右後輪がそれぞれ1系統をなし各系統の制動圧が主として連通制御弁22F、22Rにより制御される制動装置であるが、本発明の制動制御装置が適用される制動装置は前輪の制動圧をマスタシリンダ圧力よりも高い値に制御することができ、後輪の制動圧をマスタシリンダ圧力よりも低い値に制御することができるものである限り、当技術分野に於いて公知の任意の構成のものであってよい。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による制動制御装置の一つの実施形態の油圧回路及び電子制御装置を示す概略構成図である。

【図2】図1に示された前輪用の連通制御弁を示す解図的断面図である。

【図3】図示の実施形態に於ける前後輪の制動力配分制 御ルーチンを示すフローチャートである。

【図4】車速Vと後輪の基本保持圧力Pcsとの間の関係を示すグラフである。

【図 5 】車輌の減速度 Gxb と基本保持圧力 Pcs に対する 20 補正圧力 ΔPc の間の関係を示すグラフである。

【図6】車速Vとブレーキ効き係数BEFの間の関係を示すグラフである。

【図7】理想前後配分線及び図示の実施形態に於ける前

輪の制動圧Pfと後輪の制動圧Prとの関係を示すグラフである。

【図8】図示の実施形態に於けるマスタシリンダ圧力 Pmと前輪の制動圧 P 「及び後輪の制動圧 Prとの間の関係を示すグラフである。

【図9】図示の実施形態の修正例に於ける前後輪の制動力配分制御ルーチンを示すフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

10…制動装置

10 14…マスタシリンダ

22F、22R…連通制御弁

26FL、26FR、26RL、26RR…ホイールシリンダ

42F、42R…オイルポンプ

28FL~28RR、34FL~34RR…開閉弁

42F、42R…ポンプ

60F、60R…吸入制御弁

70…弁室

74…弁要素

84…圧縮コイルばね

20 88…逆止弁

90…電子制御装置

96…圧力センサ

98…車速センサ

100…前後加速度センサ

